

MISS JANUARY.

In jacket of Persian lamb trimmed with stone martin—made with bleuse front and fastened at waist with steel band.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Sons of Veterans Camp, Mount Vernon, has elected the following of-ficers, who will be installed on the evening of

January II: President, Miss Manola Van Ness;

January II: President, Miss Manola Van Ness; vice-president, Mrs. C. F. Sherman; treasurer, Miss Plmiey; chaplain, Miss Vida Warner; guide, Mrs. Adelaide Tilley; guards, the Misses Catherine Tilley and Carrie Van Ness; judge advocate, Horace F. Hollister: trustees, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Tilley and Mrs. Mciville Kelsey, Delegate to State Convention, Mrs. Kelsey; alternate, Mrs. Tilley; A large number of invitations have been issued, the intention being to make it an interesting social occasion, as well as an impressive service.

Literary Day will be observed at the Professional

Woman's League this afternoon. There will be a Scotch programme, "An Afternoon with J. M. Barrie," consisting of two short papers and some readings from his stories, with several Scotch songs.

The Business Woman's Republican Club, No. 215

West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., Room 34, cordially invites members of sister Republican

clubs to an informal reception this evening. A feature of the evening will be original rhymes by members and guests bearing upon the political situation.

The regular meeting of the Bedford Politica

Equality League will take place this evening at the home of Mrs. P. D. Hackstaff, No. 282 Jeffer-son-ave, near Marcy-ave, Brooklyn. The subject will be suffrage, presented by Mrs. S. P. Hart, the chairman. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie and the Rev. Lewis E. Pease.

The regular social meeting of Sorosis will be held

to-day at noon at the Waldorf. The Committee on House and Home has charge of the day, the subject for discussion being home-making as an important factor in solving the problems of social sections.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

SOME DIRECTIONS IN "FIRST AID TO THE

Even in the city cases of poisoning sometimes prove fatal because a physician cannot be pro-

cured in time to administer the necessary remedies, and it would be a wise precaution for every house-

hold to have some general directions at hand for

an emergency. The New-York Society for Laclasses the symptoms and remedies for various poisons as follows:

arsenic in its numerous forms, corrosive sublimate,

sugar of lead, white lead, the strong acids, such

as sulphuric or vitriol, muriatic, pitric, exalic and

lime and ammonia water. The symptoms of poisoning by an irritant are severe pains in the

stomach and abdomen, nausea, vomiting, purging, faintness, and often feeble pulse and breathing.

The treatment is first to cause vomiting by giving

a tumblerful of warm (not hot) water with a tablespoonful of ground dry mustard stirred in it;

or by pushing the foreigner as far as possible down the throat. The foreigner is the best pos-

sible emetic. After causing the patient to vomit freely, give large draughts of milk, or the whites

of a couple of eggs, not beaten. If the poison were

an acid, give also magnesia or cooking soda to

neutralize. If an alkali, give lemon juice or a

henhane or hyoscyamus, stramonium, prussic acid,

eyanide of potassium, nux vomica, strychnia, alco-

gradually increasing sleepiness, stupor, insensi-bility or perhaps delirium, and stertorous or

'puffy" breathing. In optum poisoning (which in-

ludes morphia, laudanum and paregoric) the pu-

pils of the eyes are contracted to the size of small

pinheads, breathing is very slow, and the face often extremely pale. In strychnia poisoning there are convulsions, almost like epilepsy, and the jaws are

set firmly together. In belladonna, atropia, hyos-cyamus and stramonium the pupils of the eye are

dilated, the pulse rapid, and the appearance is that of fever. In aconite, chloral and tobacco poisoning there is great prostration, pulse feeble

hol, chloroform and ether. The symptoms differ

tablespoonful of vinegar.

The "systemic" poisons are optum, m audanum, paregoric, belladonna, atropia, aconite,

INJURED" COURSES.

Y. W. C. A. AND W. C. A. on Friday evening. Among the guests were the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Tyndall, Dr. and Mrs. Melville S. Page, the Misses Robbins, Josephine and Belle McIntosh, C. C. Johnson, Miss Josephine Gardner, Miss Grace Clark, M. A. Scriven and Miss Ida Vaill.

YOUNG HOMESICK COLLEGE GIRLS ORGANIZED THE PIRST ASSOCIATION IN 1872.

Few people ever seem to think of discriminating when speaking of the Women's and the Young Women's Christian Association, and yet there is a difference, as both are distinct and separate a difference, as both are distinct and separate organizations. Miss H. L. Andrus, formerly State Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for Ohio, in an interesting talk with a Tribune reporter explained the workings of both, and their origin, and said that the branch on Fifteenth-st., in this city, had nothing whatever to do with the one of the same name in Harlem. The downtown society belongs to the Women-the uptown to the Young Women.
"The first Women's Christian Association." she

was organized in 1888, and some years later the name was changed to the Ladies' Christian Union, and in 1866 the W. C. A. of Boxton was formed. In 1876 there were ten additions, among them being the one at No. 7 East Fifteenth-st., this city. In 1871 the thirty existing associations met at Hartford, Conn., and this inaugurated the series of biennial conferences which have con-tinued unbroken ever since. The fourteenth took place in Montresi, Canada, this past week. The officers of the Board are a president, first and officers of the Board are a president, first and second vice-presidents, three secretaries and a treasurer; in addition there is a vice-president for each State and one for each foreign country. To the vice-president is given the power to form State Boards, to organize new associations and to ensemble of the Town Hall, which contained the Boards, to organize new associations and to ensemble of the Town Hall, which contained the most available room for such purposes, and will Boards, to organize new associcourage those already formed. Through The International Messenger,' the association's organ helped by each other in that way.

'In all of the large cities there is now a great

The Young Women's Christian Association was organized on a November afternoon in 1872, at the State Normal University, Normal, Ill., where a band of homesick college girls gathered to have a family prayer meeting. They were so helped by it that they decided to meet the following Sunday, and the attendance became in a short time to large that they had to transfer their meetings to a church. There the question of organization arose, and as the Young Men's Christian Associations constitution seemed best adapted to their themselves they adopted it, and at the close of 1872 the first college Young Women's Christian Association came into existence, soon after followed by the State University, Champaign, Ill., Olivet college Olivet, Conn., and Otterbehr University, Westerville, Ohio. The first State organization was organized in Michigan, in February, 1884, then followed the National, and later the International Committee. The College and City Associations are now bound together, there are 5s associations are now bound together there are 5s associations are now bound together, there are 5s associations are now bound together, there are 5s associations in this and 26s in colleges and schools. Harlem has five hundred members in the educational classes and a "college cabinet," formed some time ago, has proved to be a great success in bringing these who told the association simply for class privileges late touch with the other parts of the work.

Speaking of the dangers and possibilities of colleges the second and possibilities of

Miss F. L. Carson, the gifted evangelist of the association, has done more, perhaps, for the collings gifts of the United States than any other association worker. She is engaged in her winter work now. The work of the Y. W. C. A. in Short, is: A work for young women, by young women and bringing young women together; developing young women physically, intellectually, socially and spiritually; training young women in business methods, in domestic lines, in English branches and foreign languages, and in music and art; inviting young women to homelike parlors and reading-rooms to pleasant lunchrooms, to social gatherings and to safe bearding homes; Carson, the gifted evangelist of the

In the field it has over one million young women in the State and two thousand five hundred young women in higher educational institutions. The State Executive Committee for the State of New-York has its headquarters at 156 Fifth-ave.

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

In the lecture course given by the League for Political Education John Graham Brooks will speak this moreing at 11 o'clock in Mendelssohn Hall, No. 115 West Fortlech-st., on "Lamennais, a Revolutionist in the Church."

Pointical Education John Graham Brooks will speak this moreing at 11 o'clock in Mendelsechn Hail, No. 119 West Fortisch-st. on "Lancennais, a Revolutionist in the Church."

Charles T. Wingate will address the Clio Club at 2 o'clock this afternoon on "Homes as They Are, and Homes as They Should Be."

The Swami Abhedanandae will be a guest this afternoon at Mrs. Lillie d'Angelo Bergh's reception and musical, in her studio, No. 56 West Fiftioth-st.

Course III of the New-York University law lectures to women begins to-day. Laws of contracts, agency sale, partnership, commercial paper, insurance and shipping are included in the topics treated.

Miss Heien Hewitt, of Pelham, gave a birthday reception at her father's home on Friday evening. There was a large number of her young friends present.

Miss Maria Adams gave a New Year's party at her home, No. 13 Summit-ave. Mount Vernon, on Wednesday evening, and among others present were Miss Cynthia Mixsell, Miss Elsie Williams and Miss May Falier.

The Misses Mary and Cornella Ferris gave a reception at their home on Third-ave., Mount Vernon, compensation of the proposal present were Miss Cynthia Mixsell, Miss Elsie Williams and Miss May Falier.

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UNDER THE RED CROSS FLAG

ORIGIN OF A HUMANE SOCIETY THAT MINISTERS TO THE SUFFERING.

IT WAS STARTED UNDER THE GENEVA TREATY OF 1864-THE UNITED STATES DID NOT JOIN UNTIL NEARLY TWENTY

YEARS LATER.

Few people know much about the origin of the Red Cross Society, and but little is known about the work it is doing and the things it is yearly accomplishing, but its great work, far-reaching and effective, goes on in times of peace, to prepare ministering angels for times of war and bloodshed.

The "Red Cross" is the badge of all who work under the Geneva treaty of 1864. Its purpose was to lessen as much as possible the horrors of war. There was no systematic aid at that time, though Florence Nightingale's heroic work in the Crimea. had stirred a kindred sentiment in the heart of every woman on the two continents. M. Henri Durant started the movement which resulted in the Geneva treaty. He had been travelling in Italy, and visited the field of Soliferno immediately after the battle, seeing for himself the awful suffering of the sick and wounded. He organized a campaign at once, using voice and pen against the in-humanity of sending men to be hacked to pieces without any aid being provided for their sufferings, and had his labors rewarded in 1863, when nearly every European country sent representatives to Geneva to confer about some measures of reform. The treaty, the chief object of which was to lessen the awful carnage of war by restricting the use of deadly weapons and murderous explosives, was signed in August, 1864, by France, Belgium, Prussia, Spain, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland, and the following year by England, Greece, Turkey and Austria, and later by thirty governments in Europe, Asia and South America. The humane treatment of prisoners of war was a part of the treaty, as one of the clauses was that the conquering party was to take care of the enemy's wounded as well as of its own, and all relief parties protected by the Red Cross flag. all places to which the wounded might be removed and all stores used by them were to be considered absolutely neutral, though, of course, the brave nurses and surgeons who try to rescue the wounded during the progress of a battle risk their lives. Napoleon III was a warm supporter of the move-ment from the beginning, and in the Franco-Ger-man War of 1870 he saw the German and French

Napoleon III was a warm support.

ment from the beginning, and in the Franco-German War of 1870 he saw the German and French
Red Cross societies work hand in hand, all enmity
being sundered by suffering.

During this war the present American Red Cross
During this war the present American Red Cross
This to me is life.

That if life be a burden, I will join
To make it but the burden of a song.

(Balley. president, Miss Clara Barton, saw what the new society was accomplishing. From that moment her desire was that the Red Cross should take the place of the Sanitary Commission in America. She

her desire was that the Red Cross should take the place of the Sanitary Commission in America. She had had opportunity in her capacity as a nurse for the commission during the Civil War to see that its system and workings were lax compared with those of the Red Cross. The United States, largely through her efforts, staned the treaty on Murch 16, 182, and two years later an international Red Cross Convention, at which Miss Barton was the only woman present representing a government, took place at Genetra. Many new plans were discussed and new surgical appliances and sanitary inventions suggested that made the society a greater benefactor of making than ever, sham battles were fought and rescue parties were drilled in speed, definess and surgical skill.

There is an "Order of the Royal Red Cross" in England, instituted by Queen Victoria, to be conferred upon nurses whose devotion to duty or whose skill and bravery among soldiers and sailors deservae especial credit, and the Empress of Japan is at the head of the women's work in her own country, while the Mikado is the honored president of the society.

Japan so faithfully observed the Red Cross principles in the late war with Chinn that it has been said that the Chinese soldiers were never so well cared for as in the Red Cross hospitals. The society is a national one in every country, though not supported by the appropriations of the government. In the United States Miss Barton is its president, while the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet constitute its executive officers, and the country at large its its sustaining membership. As the Red Cross Society is in the United States to-day, it not only works for the victims of war, but for those suffering from the effects of famine, five or flood. This has been called the American amendment and has been adopted by many other countries. Russian women are comming tapidly to the front in the service of the society. Its work appeals to women everywhere, and there is haraly a country that has not



CREAM SOUPS, SOUFFLE BALLS AND CAKE ICING.

Cream soups make an agreeable luncheon course if served with souffle balls or with the daintiest croutons of tousted bread. They are inexpensive and quickly made. A celery cream soup can be made from the outer and tougher stalks of the celety heads, which are often too much darkened by handling in the market to be fit for the table. Take these outer but bleached stalks, wash them well, and when you have the equivalent of two heads of celery trim off the green leaves, cut the white three-quarters of an hour in a quart of water, or of water and white stock, in equal quantities. Strain the celery and the liquid in which it was cooked through a purée sieve, pressing all the pulp of the vegetable through. Add a quart of milk, and when the mixture comes to the boiling point a thickening of two large tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed with the same amount of butter and thinned with a little of the boiling soup. Stir the soup stendily for ten minutes after adding the thickening and season it with salt and pepper. Finady draw the kettle to the back part of the stove, and beat the yolks of two eggs in a cup with a little cold milk or cream. Add enough of the hot soup to the mixture to heat it and then stir it quickly a cup of souffle balls.

SOUFFLE BALLS.

To prepare these balls put a gill of cold milk with a tablespoorful of butter, and when it bolls add a well. Let it cool about ten minutes and then add two eggs, beating them in one after the other.

two eggs, heating them in one after the other. Roll out this passry until it is about as thick as a good-sized pea. Cut it out into balls the size of large peas and fry them in hot fat. They will swell up into hollow, tender southes of golden paste, like that of cream cakes.

Another excellent garnish for cream soups and purfes of peas and other dried vegetables is prepared of dried bread. Cut scraps of stale bread into small hearts, circles or any simple ornamental shape. After cutting the stale bread, dry it thoroughly in the heating closet, which is under the regular oven of the range or in some ranges placed above. The bread must remain drying until all moisture has left it, when it can be put away in boxes and kept an indefinite time ready for use. For a garnish of toast simply brown a cupful of these dried pieces in a hot oven, after spreading them on a buttered tin, or, if you prefer, dip them in clarified butter, and let them remain in a hot oven long enough to turn a rich golden brown.

Sometimes these small croutons are simply cut into the shape of diec, about the size of the dice of a backgammon board.

It is sometimes convenient to have icing on hand for cakes. This can be done by preparing a simple foudant icing of a pound of sugar, boiled to "the foudant leing of a pound of sugar, boiled to "the ball." with a cup of water. Cook the syrup in a bright granite-ware saucepan. When a drop rolled between the finger and the thumb becomes a creamy ball, remove the saucepan from the fire. When the syrup has cooled enough to bear one's finger in it, begin to stir it, and after it has become smooth and white, and of the consistency of lard, begin to knead. When it has been well kneaded press it into an earthen jar; cover it with woll-olled paper, and set it away. It will keep about a month, but after that time it soon becomes too stale for use. When this leing is needed for cake, set a little in a bowl in boiling water, and when it is melted pour it over the cake and quickly spread it on smoothly and evenly. It will harden rapidly.

MUCH ADVICE IN FEW WORDS. Some one gives the following antithetical advice:
Drink less, eat less, chew more; walk more; clothe
less, clothe more; worry less, work more; give
more; write less, read more; preach less, practise
more.

REMEDIES FOR STAINS.

For mildew, use lemon juice and sunshine, the mark is obstinate, dissolve one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four quarts cold water and

of chloride of lime in four quarts cold water and sonk the article until mildew disappears. Rinse very thoroughly to avoid any chemical action upon the linen.

Grass stains may be removed by cream of tartar and water. After stains are removed, to keep table dinen at its best, coak in cold water until the dirt is loosened, wring out and put in cold water with shaved soap and bring to a boil. Boil twice rather than rub, as the rubbing wears the fabric. Rinse out the soap carefully and be careful about the bluing, as much of the bluing used contains from If a little stiffness is needed, add thin starch to the bluing water, or iron the article while damp.



Have you had a kindness shown?

Fase it on.

'Twas not given for you alone—

Fase it on, the years.

Let it travel don the years.

Let it wipe another's tears.

Till in heaven the deed appears—

Fase it on.

Through the columns of the T. S. S. Miss Puller returns thanks for the presty copy of "Cherry Bloom." In the confusion of Christmas time the name of the contributor was mislaid.

DOLLY'S LESSON.

Come here, you little ignoramus!
'M 'shamed to have to 'fess
You don't know any letter,
'Cept just your cookle S.

Now listen, and I'll tell you— This round hole's name is O, And when you put a tail in It makes a Q, you know.

And if it has a front door To walk in at, it's C, Then make a seat right here To sit on, and it's G.

And this tall letter, Dolly, Is I, and stands for me; And when it puts a hat on, It makes a cup o' T.

And curiy I is J, dear, And half of B is P: And E without its slippers on Is only F, you see!

You turn A upside downwards, And people call it V; And if it's twins like this one, W 'twill be.

Now, dolly, when you learn 'em, You'll know a great big heap— 'Most much's I—O, dolly; I believe you've gone asleep.—(Youth's Companion.—)

Sent by a T. S. S. member. The following beautiful lines have been sent by Miss M. E. Crouch, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an invalid "We semetimes wonder why our Lord doth place

Within a sphere so narrow, so obscure, That nothing we call work can find an entrance— There's only room to suffer, to endure. Well. God loves patience; souls that dwell in

SEZD SOWING. See Sowing.

Sow the seed of soothing kindness,
To dispet the gloom and pain;
Sow bright words of warmth and welcome,
That o'er earth goodwill may reign;
Sow upon a soil prolific.
That shall bear an hundredfold.
Choking out the thorns and briers,
Turning weeds to stalks of gold.

Scorn thou not to sow, moreover,
On the fields less rich in loam;
Should it bear not many measures
It will have its harvest home.
If the sower will but hearken,
He will hear what God will keep—
Whether good or whether evil—
What ye sow that ye shall reap.

Though the soil be scant and sandy.
And the rocks be thick and keen,
With the hand of faith sow broadly—
Some stray soil may lie unseen;
This may nourish seed sufficient
To bring harvest time around.
And the hand of thrift may garner
From the uninviting groun i.

What though wavside fowls fly over, You can cover well the seed;
What though tares by Satan scattered
Should arise in evil greed.
Wait. If must be, till the harvest
Ripens grain and tares in turn;
Then the grain thou mayest gather,
And the tares may'st bind and burn.

Sow the seeds of love and mercy.
Worthy work for angel hands!
Sympathy and truth and justice—
Fitting theme for heavenly bands!
Sow goodwill among thy neighbors
Reap reward for thee in store;
On the rower that is faithful
Blessings be forevermore.
—(Virgil A. Pinkley, in Brooklyn Eagle.

Sent by Mrs. Groelle, of Limoges, France

Any one desirous of receiving liberal Christian reading matter can obtain it by addressing Mrs. Henry L. Walcutt, No. 22 Montelair-ave., Montelair,

The following poem was contributed by Beatrice B. Bockstahler:

TRIBUTE TO NATURE. Spring-

Arranged in thy garments so fair.

We herald the scent of wild roses
Borne hither upon the still air.

Summer—
Oh, Nature! thou dazzling Nature!
Burst forth in thy beauty to shine,
And clad in most gorgeous colors,
Embossed in thy flowery shrine.

AutumnOh. Nature! thou mellowing Nature!
Chast o'er with fair garments of gold.
Freighted with gifts from our Creator.
And cast in kind autumn's fine mould.

Winter—
Oh. Nature! thou drear-looking Nature!
So barren and cheerless and cold—
With winds so mournfully sobbing.
Hast grown hard-hearted and old? Will Miss Bockstabler furnish her address, ther name may be enrolled and a badge sent her?

THE COMING MAN. A pair of very chubby legs
Incased in scarlet hose;
A pair of little stubby boots
With rather doubtful toes;
A little kilt, a little coat,
Cut as a mother can—
And lot before us strides in state
The Future's "coming man."

His eyes, perchance, will read the stars,
And search their unknown ways.
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze;
Perchance their keen and flashing glance
Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some "big fellow's" kite.

That brow where mighty thought will dwell in solemn, secret state:
Where flerce ambition's restless strength Shall war with fature fate;
Where science from now hidden caves New treasures shall outpour—
'Tis knit now with a troubled doubt, Are two, or three cents, more?

Are two, or three cents, mote.

Those lips that in coming years
Will plead, or pray, or teach;
Whose whispered words on lightning flash
From world to world may reach;
That, sternly grave, may speak command,
Or, smiling win control—
Are coaxing now for gingerbread
With ail a baby's soul!

Those hands—those little busy hands—So sticky, small and brown;
Those hands whose only mission seems
To pull all order down—Who knows what hidden strength may lie
Within their future grasp,
Though now 'tis but a taffy-stick
In sturdy hold they clasp?

In sturdy hold they easp:

Ah, biessings on those little hands
Whose work is yet undone!
And biessings on those little feet
Whose race is yet unrun!
And blessings on the little brain
That has not learned to plan!
Whate'er the Fuure holds in store,
God bless the "coming man!"
Sent by "Cecil."

"A bright new year and a sunny track
Along an upward way.
And a song of praise on looking back,
When the year has passed away,
And golden sheaves, nor small nor few!
This is my New Year's wish for you!"
Sent by M. C. P.

Communications have been received from Miss M. A. Ferris, Ruth H. Bennett, Sarah A. Birdsall, Liena Walters, J. F. S., Mrs. F. E. Hartwell, L. A. Miner, Mrs. A. S. Comstock, Miss Tuckerman, Mrs. Regers, M. J. F., Mary H. Morgan, Irving Carrelles, Walter Van Horn, Nathaniel McClain, Anne Wilton Frost, L. M. M., Jeannette, K. Green, H. S. Wilton Frost, L. M. M., Jeannette, K. Green, H. S. Hurton, Miss Mary Winslow, Miss Fuller, H. Lindsley, Mrs. William J. Wood, Sarah N. Reynolds, Lindsley, Mrs. William J. Wood, Sarah N. Reynolds, Lindsley, Mrs. R. H. Gark, Annie Elotse Doty, Mrs. F. H. W., Mrs. R. F. Hudson, Mrs. Frances C. Williams, Mrs. Antoinette Whitbeck, Miss M. E. Gammons, Mrs. A. M. C. P., N. J. H., Miss T. L. Burr, of Plainfield, and Mrs. E. P. Needham.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

contribution of pretty silk pieces was made by M. Rodgers, a package of dainty, beautiful Christ-mas cards was sent by Mrs. E. P. Needham and a mas cards was sent by Mrs. E. P. Needam and a package of cards from Meridale, N. Y. Everything in the way of pretty cards and old calendars is welcomed by the society the year round. Not a day passes but there is a call for them.

With cheerful feet the path of duty run; God nothing does, or suffers to be done, But what thou wouldst thyself, couldst thou but Through all events of things as well as He. 18 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.



SOUTACHE BRAID AND EMBROIDERY TO

COVER SEAMS.

TRAINS FOR ALL EVENING AND HOUSE GOWNS-TIGHT WRINKLED SLEEVES, WITH SHIRRED TRIMMINGS, SEEN ON MANY COSTUMES.

lominant note of the season in regard to the cut of he great majority of the winter's gowns, whether they be intended for evening or day wear, but to suit all tastes the princess gown and the tightfitting corsage with darts are also frequently seen. Some smart-looking models are made tight-fitting. and are elaborately trimmed with narrow bands of cloth, about a quarter of an inch wide, which are attached to the dress by a row of stitching in the centre. One of the latest creations in the way of a cloth gown is a walking dress of plum-colored cloth. The skirt is "collante" around the hips, and is slightly trained, the entire lower part consisting of a deep band of satin of the same color as the cloth, two feet deep, on which are laid a couple of narrow bands of the cloth, showing less than a quarter of an inch of the satin between each fold. The bedice is tight-fitting, cut round at the waist and buttons over on the left side, where it is bordered with a band of chinchilla. This bodice is composed half of cloth and half of satin; the latter, covering the lower half, is covered like the akirt by a succession of bands of cloth, the upper half of the sieeves and the collar being finished in the same way with the satin and bands of cloth. Another costume of great elegance is a gown of green velvet, covered with bands of fine shirring; the skirt, which is trained in the back, has four groups of shirring, which makes the entire skirt consist of infinitesimally small gathers, which are so tiny that they do not add to the width. The bottom of the skirt is bordered with a deep hand of zibeline; the bodice has a shirred yoke and is also shirred to fit the figure about the waist, the yoke being finished with a band of zibeline, a little gathered at the shoulders, which gives the effect of a cape. The sleeves are shirred tight to the arm, and the neck is finished with a high collar of the zibeline. The must to match completes this truly

Braid, which has become so popular put on in Braid, which has become so popular put on an rows and rows, is as much used as ever, but a clever French manufacturer has simplified this process by introducing a braid into the weave of certain cloths which has all the effect of braid sewn on without the work of doing it. A new parted this life October 23, 1807, while undergoing a parted this life October 23, 1807, while undergoing a life october 23, 180 sewn on without the work of doing it. A new French gown which is eminently chie is made of a prune-colored cloth, in which are inserted in the manufacture wave lines of black braid half an inch in width and about an inch apart. On either side of this the dressmaker has run a pattern in loops of narrow black soutache braid, so that the



VELVET TOQUE AND CLOTH BLOUSE WITH

entire gown looks as if it was covered with elaborate handwork. The skirt has no other trimming, except at the top, where the cloth is cut at the last wave line of braid, and a smoothly fitting green velvet yoke extends to the waist. The same effect is produced in the bedier, which fastens on the side, and is cut at the last wave line of braid, with green velvet below, extending to the valist. The effect of this inserted velvet above and below the belt is really pretty. The collar is of green volvet, and the belt of Russian work in silver and semi-precious stones.

The feature just now of smart gowns is the claborate handwork that is put on them—a quality which places them at once beyond cheap imitation. Seams, instead of being sewn together or "lapped." have the edges met together, and then covered with claborate embroidery.

To-morrow "The Church Universal" will be the subject for consideration, and on Wednesday the stated subject will be "Nations and Their Rulers." For Thursday "Families and Schools" has been designated. "Foreign Missions" has been designated. "Foreign Missions" has been selected as the topic for Friday, and "Home Missions" for Saturday. The week will be ended with appropriate seminor next Sunday.

It is the intention of the alliance, however, that this programme shall be modified or enlarged to meet local conditions, as may appear advisable to the preachers. In this city the general meetings for the observance of the Week of Prayer will be held in the Marble Cellegiate Church, Fifth-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st., at 4 o'clock every afternoon, with claborate embroidery.

COVERED SEAMS.

On taffeta tiny tucks are crossed and recrossed in a way that seems the perfection of fairy needle-work, while shirrings are also worked into patterns the newest dinner gowns are trimmed with fringe chenille, this being esteemed the most elegant. A smart-looking frock is of brown cloth; the skirt has a jabot of accordion-pleated taffeta of the same shade inserted in each seam, broader at the bottom and diminishing toward the top until they entirely disappear about twelve inches below the waist. The corsage is almost entirely covered with a blouse vest of yellow Indian muslin, embroidered with pallettes and colored sliks; the sleeves are of cloth, with taffeta frills at the shoulders; the collar and belt are of bright green velvet, and a Jabot of the accordion-pleated taffeta fills the opening of the blouse vest in front. This way of inserting jabots into the seams of a skirt looks exceedingly well for a dance gown, as they float out in a pretty fashion, especially if made of chiffon.

THE BOWERY MISSION.

WHERE A MEAL CAN BE HAD FOR FIVE CENTS AND A BANQUET FOR TEN.

The Bowery Mission Annex opened its doors this winter to the weary and forlorn who make the Bowery their home. It is the third of its kind, and is located on the Bowery, near Houston-st. When a Tribune reporter called there yesterday several hungry men were gaping into the windows, mentally deciding on which good article of food they would spend five cents. The meat, vegetables and fruit were temptingly displayed, and there was a variety that was surprising. For five cents a good, wholesome stew can be obtained. This seemed to be the favorite among the men and boys who sat inside at the long tables and ate with an evident relish, though pork and beans and wheat and buck-wheat cakes were appreciated also. A generous plate of soup or oatmeal and milk, and plenty of bread and coffee, go with every order. Ten cents ouys a regular dinner, and the man who has it is looked upon by the others as a bloated capitalist. Several little newsboys and apple-sellers were eating oatmeal and milk, with pleasure written all over their faces. At noon the restaurant is crowd-ed to the very doors, and throngs of men and boys line up in front of the door waiting to be admitted. Mostly all of the fifty employes are former protégés of the Mission, and take especial interest in its welfare. The interior of the restaurant is clean, bright and pleasing in appearance. Paims and evergreens brighten it up, the walls are decorated in blue and white, and the white, clean marble counters invite cleanliness, while the texts on the walls are pretty also.

The basement contains a model bakery, which is the headquarters for the three Mission restaurants. It has, besides, a butcher shop and a storage room. of the Mission, and take especial interest in its

rants. It has, besides, a butcher shop and a stor-age room.

"The new dining-room," said Miss Klopsch, one of the editors of "The Christian Herald," "con-summes 1,000 pounds of meat daily, 40 quarts of milk. id dozen eggs, a half-barrel of oatmeal and 7,000

HOW TO COLOR A FEAST. If one wants to give a color feast-a pink lunch-

eon or a white and green dinner, or a shaded breakfast—the first requisite is a study of coloring materials. Suppose the feast begins in pale pink, and ends

Suppose the feast begins in pale pink, and ends in deep red; carmine or cochineal tincture will produce any and every shade of red or pink desired. Aspic jelly is always an important factor in the colored feast. It may be given in any shade liked, and then cut up in any and every form and used in various ways, for culinary or decorative purposes. For yellow, safron, upmorts of forties. There is no more valuable household specific than the colored feast. It may be given in any shade liked, and then cut up in any and every form and used in various ways, for culinary or decorative purposes. For yellows, saffron, turmeric or fustic are harmless coloring materials; ultramarine or indigo, for blues; for greens, blend blue and yellow; for purples, blend red and blue. Any shade of brown is obtained by the use of caramel. With a little practice any shade of these colors is possible. Take purple, for instance, and with a little shelves and crevices.

The vogue of the blouse-waist appears to be the

the pot it is in closely; then drain it and take it up. mash and pound it thoroughly; then wring it in a mash and pound it thoroughly; then wring it in a cloth, to extract every particle of juice that can be taken from it. The least drop or two of this will give a perceptible green color to dishes in which it is used.

The cochineal coloring can also be made at home, if the careful housewife prefers doing so. Take an ounce of cochineal, one ounce of cream of tartar, two drams of alum and half a pint of water, and boil all, except the alum, together until they are reduced one-half. Then add the alum, strain the mixture and bottle it. A few drops will color a quantity, so the best way is to use a drop at a time till there is a color deep enough. A pretty orange yellow may be made from the grated peel of an orange.

experimenting a lovely tint of mauve or lilac may

be obtained for a lilac feast.

Spinach juice, which is often used for coloring green, is easily made, as follows: Cook a peck of spinach in a little water for ten minutes, covering

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

Department Commander Albert D. Shaw has sent from the headquarters in Albany copies of the re-port on "Patriotic Teaching and Civics" by the committee of which Colonel Joseph A. Goulden was the chairman. In a circular on the subject Commander Shaw writes: "It is proposed to follow the suggestions of this report, and have a bill presented to the Legislature of a conservative and per-missive sort, as the foundation for enlarged interest and instruction in our public schools. The development of true patriotism is of the utmost importance in our country, where one vote for one man leaves great power in keeping of individual voters. To cultivate the spirit of love of justice, respect for law and high ideals of patriotic duty are among the first safeguards of our Republic. We who were the blue in the great war days have mainly done our life work, and as the evening shadows close about us the teaching of patriotism and good citizenship comes in as our benediction to the children who so soon are to become the de-fenders of our civilization."

The following aides-de-camp have been appointed on the staff of the Department Commander: John W. Overacre, Shortsville: David E. Curtis, Le Roy: M. E. Anderson, Buffaio; C. E. McCracken, Nineveh; Frank Shearer, Binghamton; R. B. Truesdel, Binghamton: J. M. Davis, Schenevus; James Rob-erts, Oneonta; Charles W. Hall, Newburg; John Little, Brooklyn; John Thompson, New-York; Fran-cls Van Duzen, Montour Falls; John M. Williams, Pulaski, and R. W. Roundy, Oneonta.

painful operation at Post Graduate Hospital, New-York. Comrade McCoy was a faithful worker, a charter member and post surgeon for four years, He was an aide-de-camp on the staff of the present Department Commander."

Department Commander Shaw has issued a call for a meeting of the Department Council of Administration for January 18, when the date and place for holding the next Department Encamp-ment will be decided upon and other business of importance to the department will be transacted.

Inspector-General Alonzo Williams of the Na tional Grand Army has returned from a trip through the West, including Oregon and California. In all the cities visited he was warmly received by old veterans and Grand Army officials.

CALL FOR UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

THE FORTIETH ISSUED BY THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE-HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED IN THIS CITY.

With the opening of the year 1898 comes the fortieth annual call to universal prayer which has been issued by the Evangelical Alliance of the World. This association, formed more than half a century ago, "for the defence of religious liberty and promoting the unity of all believers in the essentials of Christianity and their co-operation for its progress," sent forth its first suggestion for an annual week of prayer at the beginning of each year in 1858. The idea originated at the gathering of a few mis-sionaries of different schools who assembled for a hree days' meeting for prayer in Lodiana, India, and it was there proposed that a request be made to all the Christian world for an annual session of special prayer. The Evangelical Alliance soon published the call, and has ever since then sent forth the programme of topics to all Christendom.

Sermons preliminary to this yearly period of prayer were preached in churches in every civilized land from the pulpits yesterday, but the work of the week of prayer will really begin to-day, when the topic will be "Confession and Thanksgiving." To-morrow "The Church Universal" will be the subject for consideration, and on Wednesday the

Rev. Dr. Cornellus B. Smith, rector emeritus of St.

beginning with to-day. The preacher will be the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, rector emeritus of St. James's Episcopal Church. His supplementary topics, under the general head of "Confession and Thanksgiving," will be: "Confession, 'Of the Lack of Consecration in Our Churches," and "Thanksgiving," will be: "Confession, 'Of the Lack of Consecration in Our Churches," and "Thanksgiving, 'For the Christian Privileges of the City," "For the Promotion of Interdenominational Life in Greater New-York" will be the supplementary topic upon which the Rev. Dr. Stephen P. Cadman, pastor of the Mestropolitan Temple, Methodist Episcopal, will speak, under the heading of "The Church Universal," on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, will deliver the sermon Wednesday afternoon, when he will address the congregation on the subject "For the Authorities of the City," as supplementary to that of "Nations and Their Rulers," the stated subject for the day. Under the title of "Families and Schools" the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pasior of the Manhattan Congregational Church, will speak on Thursday afternoon upon the local topic "For Our Young People, and for a Deeper Personal Devotion to Sunday-school Work."

"That Our Churches May Be Filled with the Missionary Spirit" will be the subject of the address of the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, on Friday afternoon, when the general subject will be that of "Foreign Missions." The weekday meetings will end on Saturday afternoon with a sermon by the Rev. F. S. Schenck, pastor of the Washington Heighte Reformed Church, on the topic "That More Converts Among Our Foreign Peoples May Be Constrained to Seek the Salvation of Their Own Nationality," as supplementary to "Home Missions."

SHORTER HOURS FOR DRUG CLERKS. At the meeting of the Social Reform Club and

the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours last week a joint committee was appointed to gather ma-terial to submit to the Grand Jury in corroboration of the contention that overworked druggists and drug clerks commit many and often fatal and drug clerks commit many and often fatal mistakes in compounding prescriptions. One of the cases investigated was that of Solomon Ritt, employed in the store of Horis Kohoseat, No. is Bayard-st., whom a coroner's jury found guilty of giving morphine tablets instead of calomet tablets. Ritt had practised his profession for twenty-seven years without making a mistake. But he had to work about sixteen hours, weekday and Sonday, for tio a week. Several mistakes of other drug clerks are cited, and the burden of proof is that the mistakes were all due to the fact that the clerks had to work so many hours that nature rebelled, and they finally reached a mental and physical condition which unfitted them for their responsible duties.

The Druggist's League for Shorter Hours is keeping up its agitation, and it was indorsed yesterday by the Central Labor Union.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. The Five Points House of Industry, which has nocomplished so much good in the forty-odd years of its existence, is badly in need of financial assistance to help pay for the new building which it now occupies. The building which the institution for-merly occupied proved to be unsafe, and had to be

merly occupied proved to be unsafe, and had to be demolished. A substantial fireproof structure was erected in its place, at a cost of \$140,000, and \$100,000 of this sum still is owed. On condition that the institution raises \$25,000, the remaining \$75,000 is promised it.

The object of the institution is to shelter and provide for children whose parents are unable to care for them. Since its foundation the House of Industry has had more than 46,000 children in its school, and 29,000 have lived in the house. The institution is largely supported by voluntary contributions, and sifts of money, second-hand clothing, shoes, etc., will be gratefully received. Visitors are welcome at all times.

There is no more valuable household specific than